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## REVIEW

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## BRITISH NATION.

Churiday, October 20. 1709.

or fhall you blame me, however fixange it may seem, if I tell you, that this very Clamour against the Exportation of Corn is a Party-Trick, and has a Facobire Interest at the Bottom of it— I conses, it looks far fetch'd; but perhaps when it is set in a nearer View, it may not look so odly.

It is well known to all that understand any thing of the Dutch, that they scarce sow Corn enough to seed their Cocks and Hens, but that, generally speaking, their grand Magazine of Corn is in Poland and Prussia, together with a great Quantity they receive from Britain— It is also well known, that the Dutch generously, rather than politically, exhausted themselves last

Year for the Supply of the Armies in the Nesherlands, and for the Relief of the great Cities in Brahams and Flanders, who depended upon us, and who suffer'd for Want of Corn; the Streams that us'd to come from France being stopp'd—It is also most evident, that the grand Supply from the Baltick is now effectually stopp'd by the Plague, which has so far spread it self at Damsisk, and the Ports thereabouts, that the whole Commerce on that side is entirely interrupted, and the Dutch perfectly disappointed; nor have the States of Holland at this time any Place to depend on for a Supply of Corn, but Britain—The Supply down the Rhine being but small and uncertain.

Wonder

Wonder not then, that some People are fo fond of fropping our Exportation of Corn to Holland , to fraighten the Dutch would be a most acceptable Policy, and please as well as ferve their projected Schemes of travering the Confederacy. From hence comes the publick Cry of our Corn being exported, and Engroffers lending it abroad to harve our Poor \_\_ If they can ninke this Cry popular, the Mob will do the reft for them; and a general Stop of Exporta; tion must follow to please the Rabble, and prevent Tumults: Whereas, let the Thing be put right and let us fee where the Dutch too, and no Need of railing the Price at all -- The Want is only of having the Laws put in Execution against Ragroffers, Fore-stallers, and With-holders, as mention'd in my laft, and due Care to be taken to regulate the Prices of Corn in the Markets — Corn is a publick Condern, and it both is and outshit to be in the Power of the Magistrate to settle the Rates at which it hall be fold, to oblige those that possess it to bring it to the Mar-Ret: and to prevent Fore-Halling and Engrowing: It is needless for me to repeat the several Statutes now in Force on that Head, nor can I quote them at this Time; being ablent from the Starute-Books, but every Juffice of the Peace can have Recourse to them:

The first Thing is to fee and fatisfie themselves, that there is really a Quantity in hand, that there is no Fear, no Polisie New of Want -- All the rest in Cheat and Trick, and ought to be regulated by the Magistrate And my humble Proposal Is this, That the due Buquiry into Quantity, and the putting the Laws in Execution against Fore-fielling, We, be first done-And if that does not answer, 'then 'tim Time enough to flop Exponenties But that the Ropping the Exportation may he the laft Remedy-and indeed if we were to confider our own Profit-A Stop of Baportation of Corn ought to be the last Thing we should do-fince every Quarter of Corn. the can spare to send abroad, is so much

clear Gain to the publick Stock—But much more fo, when the Price is so high, as now it is like to be; every Quarter of Whear, now exported, is as much Gain to the publick Stock, as three Quarters us'd to be in a Time of the usual Exportation—And were all the Corn that is now in Britain, over and above our own necessary Suply, sent abroad, while the Price holds thus dearnabove two Millions Sterl. of ready Money; a Thing, which every Body must allow, would at this Time do us no small Kindness.

But, besides our own Profit, I make no Scruple to say, we ought to export it with Respect to the Necessaries of our Neighbours, the Dutch— We ought to help them to all we can spare, and it would be most barbarous in us to with hold Corn from them, while we have it to spare—Ner can any Man say, we have it not to spare, because of the Dearness at this time. It is evident, we have it to spare—And till there is a regular Boquiry made into the quantity, it is abourd for any Body to

lay, there is no Corn to spare.

f remember a Time, when Corn being very dear in England, the same Humour prevail'd among us, as begins now to work bere ; and this was in the Years 1694, 95, and 96. And you hall have a genuine Specimen of your English Generofity by it-Our wife P-t, who shew'd at that time by many Examples, that no Number of Men, however collected, are infallible-Among the rest of their most wonderful Performances, for which some People call'd them a deficient P ----- t, they suffer'd themselves to be drawn in to flop the Brporcation of Corn because it was dear the far from any Scarcity, he to require such an extreme Remedy In this Scop of Exportation, they had not the leaft Rogard to the Diffress of a Neighbour Nation-who lahour'd then under a terrible Famine of Bread - And this Nation they have had Realon to they more Re-iped to ince—and who have on feveral Occasions deferve very well of us—but particularly, fince that in our uniting with them. I mean the Scott - Now. Gentlemen, I am not going to rip up old

Sores between the Nations I fran always he a Healer, not a Widenes of Breaches among you—But I remind you of this, meerly to move you in the present Cale The Stors had flupply'd them. lelves with Corn from England for two Years before, and indeed that had almost exhausted Scotland of all their ready Money a England had got two hundred Thousand Pounds Seerl by the Scott for Corn in about 18 Months before Te is true, that this Supply did keep the Price of Corn is Santland something moderate, and the Scott made shift to live — But in the middle of this, we prohibited the Exportation of Corn in general- And this Aruck the Scots into the greatest Difficulty imaginabie. The Poor were perteally diffres'd; and the next Year's Crop failing also, a dreadful Famine follow'd, infomuch that the young Men of so and as Years of Age would look like old Mes of Sincy a and Hunger had to distinger a the People that the most intimate had another but by their voices; Multitudes familied for Wast of Bread, drop'd down dead in the Fields and Streets And if I may take the modefieft Accounts there from Men of Probley and Judgment, above eighteen Thousand People perish'd In Sectional for meer Want of Bread.

The Diffress may slittle be gather d by this, that the next Year after, which was 1608, when the Corn began to ripen in the Pields, the poor hungry People, not able to flav till it was ripen'd and gotten inwould run into the Fields, and Inatch it in the Bar, and eat it Green-in fuch a manner as both spoil'd the Corn, and ruin'd the poor People, throwing them into Fluxe and Diffempers, by which many Thoulands

dy'd the Year after.

It would be a Story too moving to tell you the Diffress of Scotland, and what milerable Things the poor People fed on a how leveral People were found dead in the Fields with Weeds, and Roots, and Grafs. and sometimes worse. Things even in their Hands, and with the vileft of Things even in their Mouths.

And what was our Condition in England at that Time? It is true, Corn was dear,

but far from Fimine; the Corn ve gave your Hopics in the City of Loudin only would have kept the whole Nation of Sensland from flarving and yet your wrotched Politicks choic rather to let your Neighbours periffs, than to supply them for their Money, when you had it to space.

Waknow not in England, what belongs to Famine ....... And what is your Scatticy, that ye now complain? It amounts to no more than this, that your fine Flower, your Manchet Bread, in thort your Wheat in dear — But can you pretend to want in Angland, while your Malt on one hand, and your Horie-Corn on the other—Bither, of them, Articles that may well flop. before the Poor want Saftenence; takes up, and conforms an immense Quantity of Corn.

France is, a vasily large and populous Nation, and the Distress of the People there this past Year, has been very terrible ----The Barley which in England is confum'd in firing Liquors; the Beans, Peas, and Oates, which our Hnries have eaten, how would it have made that whole Nation.

fwim in Plenty? — And had they not been our Enemies, it had been infinitely our Profit to have spar'd it, and let our Horses, and those work Beafts, our Drunkards, feed on fomothing elfe-

Thefer have been the Confequences of ward to flop the Exportation again, only in Hopes they that diffres the Dutth, and flarve your Armies I know, late probable, the Durch would take it very unkindly, and indeed they would have very good Reafor — But I am in Hopes, the Diffrets would not precipitate them into a leparate Peace with France, as the Promoters of fisch a Project feem to hope it would; on the other hand, I think, we need not, and indeed ought not, to try

whether they will or no.

The Sam of the Matter is, we ought not to frop our Exportation of Corn-but; as we would blow up a House in a Fire-Time, as a last Remedy, after due Examinotion and full Satisfaction that we want Corn for our felves-which at this Time indeed we do not.

Indeed:

Indeed there is one Sort of Exportation. which I wish were a little more regarded, and which, I am facisfy'd, has been confiderably practis'd in these Islands; and that is an Exportation to France-I am no Informer, neither is it my Business to name Persons; But the loading Corn in Britain and Ireland for Liebon, and carrying it or being carry'd with it into France, is a Trade has been so frequent and so barefac'd, that I wonder, no farther Enquiry has been made into it before nowindeed is an Exportation we ought to watch for upon several Accounts—and it would be very hard we should clamour thus against Exportation of Corn to Holland, and at the same time it is manifest, great Quantities have been fent to France -The very Ships have come back again loaden with the Produce of France-I shall say no more—Those, whose particular Duty it is to examine these Things, will, I doubt not, watch against it more narrowly for the Future.

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